

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

"HE THAT HATH MY COMMANDMENTS, AND KEEPETH THEM, HE IT IS THAT LOVETH ME: AND HE THAT LOVETH ME SHALL BE LOVED OF MY FATHER, AND I WILL LOVE HIM, AND I WILL MANIFEST MYSELF TO HIM."
—Jesus Christ. (*John xiv, 21*).

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THE EFFORTS OF OUR ENEMIES.

LETTERS are frequently sent to the First Presidency, by different persons in the United States, often by men who have left the Church, asserting that the present troubles which we have to meet are the results of transgression on the part of the Latter-day Saints. Some of these writers go so far as to say that these troubles are evidences that the Lord is not with those who bear the Priesthood in the Church at the present time.

If such things as these we now have to contend with, should be held as evidences of the Lord's displeasure and the withdrawal of His favor, then what shall be said concerning the Savior Himself and His disciples, or of all the prophets, not excepting the Prophet Joseph. Was it the transgression of the people of God, or any wrong-doing on the part of the Savior Himself, that caused the wicked to rage with such fury against Him and His followers? Was it the wickedness of the proph-

ets, or the withdrawal of God's favor from them, that caused the generations in which they lived to rise against them and put them to death? Or, to bring it down to our own day, was it because the Prophet Joseph had fallen, or had wandered from the path of righteousness, that his enemies persecuted him and the Church to so great an extent, and that they obtained power to take his life?

Every one acquainted with the work of God, either in ancient or in modern times, knows that these were not the causes which led to the troubles and persecutions from which the people of God suffered then and now. On the contrary, if there is anything made plain in the teachings of the Savior and of His servants, it is that "all that will live godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution;" and that the nearer the people live to the Lord and keep His commandments, the more likely they are to be hated of the world.

and to have the vials of the wrath of the wicked poured out upon them. This has ever been the case, and it ever will be until the time shall come when Satan will be bound. Prosperity and popularity with the world are not evidences of divine favor. It is very natural for inexperienced or thoughtless persons to imagine, when everything is prosperous and moving along smoothly, that they are enjoying the favor of the Lord; and they are disposed to ask themselves, when sorrow and tribulation come upon them, what have they done that has caused them to have these troubles. But the best men and women who have ever lived have found the path of life a thorny one. They have had a battle with storms, and have had to contend with all the powers of evil.

Satan hates righteousness. He wages an incessant warfare against those who practise it. He is determined to destroy God's work, and there is nothing that will prevent him but the power of God. The Lord controls all things to bring to pass His purposes; and Satan, in a certain sense, only becomes His agent; at least, He converts the acts of Satan from their design, and makes them the means of accomplishing the ends that He has in view.

If there ever was a time, since the organization of the Church, when the Saints should rejoice, it seems to us that now is that day; for if the hatred of the wicked be taken as an evidence that the Latter-day Saints are faithful, then there never were more abundant evidences to be seen on every hand than at the present time. Certainly the world does not love us; yet the Savior said that if we were of the world, the world would love us. Every kind of plan is being devised to take away from us all our rights. Ogden City has been captured, and it is freely asserted that this has been done by fraud. Its government has been taken possession of by men who, it is alleged, were not legally elected to the positions which they hold. The same may, with equal truth, be said concerning Salt

Lake City. In the Territory of Idaho, Latter-day Saints dare not cast a vote at an election; they cannot hold any kind of civil office, nor sit on any jury. In that Territory, members of our Church have no more rights than Chinese or Indians. The intention appears to be to engraft a similar provision on the constitution of Arizona, so that the constitutions of both Idaho and Arizona upon this point will be alike, and this, too, despite the protest of the Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Arizona. He has protested vehemently against such a provision being made a part of the constitution of the proposed State of Arizona. He has spoken in high terms of the Latter-day Saints. But this weighs nothing. A determination is exhibited on the part of a majority in Congress to deprive every Latter-day Saint in the Territories, and in the new States, of all civil rights. Already there is a bill before Congress which proposes to take from all the Latter-day Saints in this Territory the right of franchise. It is not improbable that some of these efforts will meet with success, because it seems to be the policy of certain politicians to have the Latter-day Saints ruled out from all voice or control in civil matters.

Can anything more plainly exhibit the hatred of the world to the members of the Church of Christ than these measures? So far as all the qualities are concerned which go to make up good citizenship, it is admitted on all hands that the Latter-day Saints possess them to the fullest extent. We are admitted to be an industrious, sober, persevering, orderly and thrifty people. Our faults, as they are termed, would be esteemed virtues in any other people but ourselves. The principal faults that we have are, according to the statements of our opponents, that we are too united, and have had a system of marriage that has been objectionable. Loose charges have been made about our being licentious, but this everyone who is informed about us knows to be utterly without foundation.

It would scarcely be believed, if we did not see it before our eyes, that men professing to be statesmen, and to have a proper comprehension of liberty, could be guilty of such excesses as are proposed to be enacted into laws against us, when there can be so little fault found with our habits and morals. If any other people but Latter-day Saints had accomplished the works that we have since we came to these mountains, they would be lauded to the skies; their example would be held up to all the world for admiration. But because we are Latter-day Saints, and claim to be the Church of Christ, attributing our success to His teachings and the principles that He has revealed to us, we are denounced.

I do not look upon the legislation proposed against us, even if it becomes law, as an unmixed evil. I have not liked the effect of the recent Congressional legislation upon us. It has divided us into two classes — voters and non-voters. Some of our leading and most experienced citizens have been deprived of the franchise. The Territory has lost the benefit of their services in public life. They have not been able to vote, or to exercise any other right of citizenship. In this way two classes have been created, and I have feared the effect of this discrimination. But if our opponents can have their way, this distinction will not long remain; they intend to have it legislated out of existence, and to have us all put upon the same level and subject to the same disabilities. The effect

upon us in this respect will not be, I hope, a bad one. It will be apt to unite us more and more, and it will compel those who are doubtful in their feelings and minds to become more positive. They will have to seek to obtain a testimony for themselves concerning this being the work of God, because without this living testimony within them, they will be constantly tempted to renounce their connection with the Church.

Altogether, looking at what is being attempted in Canada, and that which has been done in the United States, and which is now being sought to be accomplished against us, we have no cause to fear that we are finding favor with, or becoming joined to the world. The world is determined to draw the line of distinction between themselves and us with such sharpness that it cannot be mistaken. And shall we not, as Latter-day Saints, be thankful that this is the case? The Lord has His own purposes to accomplish, and He, no doubt, will convert all these acts into causes of praise and thanksgiving to Him. Out of these seeming evils He will bring forth abundant good. It is necessary that nations as well as individuals should fill up their cup before the judgments of the Lord can fall upon them. In some directions they are apparently doing this with all speed. All that we have to do, as Latter-day Saints, is to live so that we shall have the favor of the Lord, and that when in our troubles we cry unto Him, He will hear us.—*Juvenile Instructor*.

SOCIAL ADVANTAGES IN SALT LAKE.

MUSIC.

ONE of the most important proofs of the progress of a city next to its advantages for general education, lies in the development of a taste for musical culture and the facilities for its attainment; and to Salt Lake's record in this matter her citizens may revert with pardonable pride.

Those who have had ample opportunities for judging have affirmed that no other city of its size, in the United States, can boast of the musical advantages possessed by Salt Lake, while few of the larger cities can point to more notable achievements in musical display. The excellent work

by our musical organizations is in itself a testimony of the facilities we have for instruction, and the excellent record achieved by individual singers and performers is an eloquent tribute to the training of our local teachers. It will be interesting, perhaps, to those who have believed Salt Lake to be the abode for "outside barbarians," to note the repertoire of musical classics which have been rendered by local organizations, and that, too, in a manner to elicit the praise of the most competent of critics.

The more notable achievements have been the successful rendition of *The Messiah*, *Belshazzar*, and selections from other sacred classics, together with such operas as *The Bohemian Girl*, *Child of the Regiment*, *Martina* and *Martha*, while the production of many of Gilbert and Sullivan's operas, such as *Pinafore*, *The Mikado*, *Pirates of Penzance* and *The Sorcerer*, under the direction of Professor Careless, and *Patience*, *Iolanthe*, etc., under Professor Krouse, given with all the ease and brilliancy which are supposed to belong to professional companies alone, have scored for both directors and performers a reputation which is far from being confined to the limits of our own city. Among the more recent triumphs scored by local musicians was the rendition, during Gilmore's concert season in Salt Lake, of such music as the "Gloria," from Mozart's Twelfth Mass, "Crowned with the Tempest," from *The Creation*, "The Pilgrims' Chorus," from *Lombardi* and the "anvil chorus" from *Il Trovatore*. The chorus, on this occasion consisted of three hundred voices, and the selections were given in a manner to elicit the praise of such critics as Gilbert's superb organization may be supposed to contain. In the afternoon concert a chorus of one hundred and fifty children of ages ranging from seven to fourteen, who were also members of Professor Stephens' classes, sang several selections, notably a waltz song, composed for them specially by Professor Stephens, with such perfect unison as to cause both wonder and delight among the trained musicians who listened to them.

These triumphs are in themselves sufficient evidence of the advantages enjoyed by Salt Lake for musical culture. But aside from these evidences of excellence in musical training, we may turn to the record of individual triumphs scored by our musicians, and point to the names of our organists, pianists and violinists with all the pride which we are entitled to indulge for their success. Weihe, Careless, and Olive, with many other of our violinists, have entertained the most critical of audiences with their skill; the names of Professor Krouse and Mrs. J. F. Wells, our pianists, are sufficient to recall all that is brilliant and classical in execution, while Professors Radcliffe and Daynes, though deservedly noted as being amongst the ablest of our pianists, have become the more renowned for their masterly performances upon the noble organ of which our city has so much reason to boast. Salt Lake possesses many advantages apart from the facilities of personal instruction, first among them being the great organ, which, in style, tone and structure, has been pronounced second to only one other in the United States. The instrument is in the Salt Lake Tabernacle, whose acoustic properties have excited the wonder and admiration of all who have witnessed this wonderful effect, and which has a seating capacity for eight thousand people. This vast auditorium is often thrown open for musical purposes, and the organ placed at the disposal of the public.

Recitals have been frequently given under the direction of Radcliffe and Daynes, and the public have had the pleasure of listening to the harmonies of the instrument brought out by these masterly performers. Besides this unparalleled auditorium for musical purposes we have two theatres which are considered among the best between Chicago and San Francisco. These advantages, besides the reputation which Salt Lake has gained for her appreciation and patronage of anything excellent in musical art, has drawn to our city the most talented artists the world has produced. Patti, Albani, Parepa, Rosa, Schalchi, Gerster, Emma Thursby, Kellogg, Cary,

Marie Rosa, Juch, Abbott, Campanini, Trebelli, Tagbapietra, Joseffy, Wilhelm, Musin and others of the world's most noted musicians have honored Salt Lake with an exhibition of their powers, a guaranty in itself that Salt Lake is in no danger of missing the benefit of a personal knowledge of the noblest achievements in musical art.

What has been said of our advantages in this respect is also true of the record of Salt Lake in regard to its histrionic honors. Very few of the great stars whose genius has made them famous but have trodden the boards of our theatres. Such names

as Booth, Barrett, Frederic Ward, McCullough, Louis James, Modjeska, Janauschek, Mary Anderson, Clara Morris, and a score of others, together with such notable organizations as the Madison Square and Lyceum companies, testify as to the attention Salt Lake is wont to receive from the world's greatest artists. In view of these facts it will be seen that we are under no necessity of going abroad for the best and broadest culture in these arts as every facility exists for their attainment at home.—J. S. in *Young Woman's Journal*.

THE MARCH OF CHOLERA.

WHEN some months ago the Turkish authorities asserted the extinction or non-existence of cholera in Syria, while Russian consular agents maintained that it was still hovering about on the borders of the Persian and Ottoman empires, we expressed our conviction that the subsidence of the epidemic was merely what might be expected at that season, and that it would reappear with the return of spring. And so it is; cholera is reported now has having broken out in the Imperial domains of Djedil and in the village of Bellek, near Bagdad, where six persons have died out of thirteen attacked. Bagdad was the headquarters of the epidemic last year, whence it was carried by the river boats far up the Tigris. We believe that the foreign office received information of its occurrence as far north as Diabekr and Erzeroum, though in the latter case it was more probably conveyed by road from Tabriz. But, though it may appear to have receded, such a phenomenon would be without precedent. When, in 1847, it seemed to invade India from Turkestan, in 1865, it appeared in Armenia after it had ravaged Constantinople and Saloniki, it was not retreating but performing a flank movement, and doubling on its own advance, as we have seen in the spread of influenza to India and Australia after it had overrun all Europe. Cholera requires human

intercourse for its conveyance, certain meteorological and local conditions for its development, and the ingestion of specifically infected water, for its communication. Thus, while it will cross the Atlantic in a fortnight, it marches by slow stages through lands where railways are still unknown, retiring into winter quarters when traffic and travel are suspended, to reopen the campaign with the return of warm weather, which is naturally earlier in the south and the plains than in the northern or mountainous regions. In the winter of 1846-7 it had reached precisely the same points as it did last autumn, and in like manner withdrew for a time to the lower valley of the Euphrates and Tigris, recrossing the mountains and plateau of Armenia in the spring, reaching Astrakhan and Jaganony in July, and Moscow and St. Petersburg in September, when, with the approach of winter, it disappeared only to break out with renewed intensity, and, as it had traveled with tenfold greater rapidity along the good military roads between Caucasus and the capitals than it had previously done through Persia, so when once it touched the margin of the restless life and commercial activity of Europe it was drawn into the vortex, and there was not a country or large town but had been invaded before the summer was over. If we venture to prophesy, we would say that it will not proceed further up the

Tigris Valley, but, traveling by the Euphrates, will be next heard of at Aleppo, and perhaps Beyrout, and it will enter Egypt via Yeddad and Suez, and then leave Alexandria for the Levantine and Mediterranean ports.

From Tabruz it will take the route via Erzeroum and Trebizond to Constantinople, Odessa, and by Baku, Tiflis, Derbent and Astrakhan over Russia.—*British Medical Journal*.

THE "MORMONS" AS COLONIZERS.

THE following, which appeared in the Phoenix (Arizona) *Gazette*, as correspondence written at Tempe, May 16th, gives a fair idea of the quality of the Latter-day Saints as colonizers of new and undeveloped portions of the country:

"We hear much these days about the Mormons, and their habits, industry, etc., but not many people understand them.

The writer was here when the Mesa Mormons arrived at their now beautiful surroundings.

The handful of Mormon emigrants, who located at Mesa, as the site of a colony, had a keen insight into the future. The little band consisted of about nine families, and a few camp followers. After pitching their tents on the river bottom, and making an inventory of their world's goods, which was comprised chiefly of a few head of stock, they went to work with a thorough appreciation of the adage that labor conquers all things. Doctor Jones, an old timer and civil engineer, surveyed the route of their proposed canal. This done, the work of cutting it through rock, cement, and soft earth, for a distance of nine miles, commenced in dead earnest, in the month of February, 1878.

The total force mustered on the canal for the first few months never went above twelve men, yet in the face of almost insurmountable obstacles, laboring under the mid-day blaze of a tropical sun, without the shadow of a shade, with insufficient food at times for men or beasts, that handful of wanderers, in search of a permanent abiding place, kept on day by day, working on the problem of turning a barren desert into a vast orchard and vineyard.

To a wealthy company, such an undertaking would be but a trifle in the annals of its transactions; but to those twelve hardy sons of toil who mustered on that February day, on the banks of the Salt River, to dig and delve for many a weary day and month, it was an undertaking on their part fraught with the weal or woe of their future destinies. Pluck and perseverance, however, triumphed over all obstacles, and the final result of nine months' labor was the proud satisfaction of seeing water flowing over our present townsite. The flow of water was then but a mere trickle to what we have now, and what with breakages and rat holes, it required two or three shares of water the first two years of settlement, to irrigate a five acre patch in a week. Taking this into consideration, and the fact that with the exception of a few teams left after their long and weary task, as well as the little band being financially down to bed rock, it is no cause for surprise that but little progress was made in improving and cultivating their holdings, during the first three years of settlement.

Soon, however, well-to-do settlers began to arrive, and with the usual generosity so proverbial among Mormons, of adding one another, combined with what the younger members of the family could bring in by freighting, the Elders managed to start little patches of fruit trees and grape vines, which have since, and now are being rapidly developed into immense orchards and vineyards, and which before many more seasons roll by, will be proof positive, of the Mesa being the best fruit-growing portion of North America. It will be seen from the above that the Mesa was almost at a standstill during its first

three years of colonization; with a canal that required continual repairs, a broken exchequer, and without a permanent leader, such as they had been used to in the hills and valleys of Utah, it is surprising indeed that they did not disperse, family by family, until they had scattered far and wide over the coast.

The early teachings of the founders of their creed—frugality, sobriety, industry and patience—came in right here to their aid, and with a grit worthy of the cause—the colonization of the desert, and the spread of their creed—they keep on right manfully in improving and enlarging their canal, until they have now one that is capable of irrigating 35,000 acres of land.

The result of the labors of these pioneers can now be daily seen in the grain and hay fields, in their orchards loaded down with fruit of every description; in our vineyards bearing five or eight tons of luscious grapes to the acre; in our bees, producing our honey; in our sorghum mills, turning out our syrup; in our strawberry beds, yielding abundantly; and, on every rancher's table fat looking "spuds" of his own raising; and at this season of the year, neat cottages on every hand, fronted by many walks and flower beds scenting the air for rods with a fragrant perfume, until one imagines he is in some fairy land, instead of sitting under his own cool fig tree."

FACTS AND EVENTS.

Strike riots have again occurred in Austria; the windows of sixteen factories in the town of Benisch have been smashed and several persons injured.

The town of Dawidgrodeck, in the Government of Minak, chiefly inhabited by Jews, has been destroyed by fire. Many families are homeless and penniless.

Masked robbers stopped a mail train on the St. Louis, Arkansas, and Texas Railroad, and despite the heroic efforts of the express messenger, helped themselves to \$10,000, afterwards committing brutal outrages on those in charge of the train.

Four masked men also boarded a train on the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, and on being refused the key of the car which they supposed was filled with valuable packages, they shot the employe in charge dead, and to their disgust only found 1,000 dollar bank notes.

A Southern grocer has summoned one of his neighbors for calling him a Mormon when he was really—so the idiot protested—"a respectable married man." And what else is a Mormon, we would like to know? If the grocer wants to produce a man more respectable and more married than the late Brigham Young—well, he'll have to go back to Solomon in all his glory.—*New South Wales Sydney Bulletin.*

A thunderstorm accompanied by torrential rains, has occurred at Hull Creek, near Maysville, Kentucky. The rush of water was so great that the river overflowed its banks at the Creek, and swept away several dwelling-houses, some dozen occupants of which were drowned. Six bodies have been recovered. A culvert on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway at Hull Creek was washed away, and a goods train was precipitated in the Creek, three persons being killed.

The Cunard steamer *Umbria*, which arrived at Queenstown to-day, June 14th, from New York, brings intelligence that the Allan liner *Caspian*, which arrived at Halifax from Liverpool on the 6th inst., reported that on the 3rd inst., from four a.m. to four p.m., hundreds of icebergs were passed. They were on both sides of the ship, and of all shapes and sizes, making a sight never to be forgotten by the passengers. The largest berg was about a mile long, but was flat, being only about 60 feet in height. The others were much higher. The vessel steamed down the centre of the line, and only twice was obliged to change her course to escape them. The first berg that was sighted was in latitude 48 N, longitude 49 W, and from that to 60 miles west of St. John's. They were passing bergs for a distance of 150 miles.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1890.

PREJUDICE AND PERSECUTION.

WHEN the different pages which constitute the world's history are laid bare, and we carefully and calmly view the different movements—religious, social, and political, of which the history is composed, we are constrained to stand aghast in horror at the results of prejudice, which are so woefully apparent. The spirit of prejudice is a fetter which binds men's souls, warps their judgments, and induces them to scruple at nothing, so that they be but enabled to injure those against whom they are prejudiced.

Beginning with the days of our blessed Redeemer, we find that the Saducees and Pharisees, not being able to controvert the doctrines which He taught, and failing signally in all their attempts to ensnare Him by means of those artifices which a worldly education placed at their command, yet they were enabled, by the careful circulation of false and calumnious stories, to raise such a storm of prejudice against Him, that the populace, in a frenzy of passion, cried "away with Him," and He whose sole crime was that His heart was all pity and love, was crucified as a common malefactor.

His followers shared the same fate. When the most wicked and impious monster that ever lived, yclept the Emperor Nero Domitian, in a fit of demoniacal madness set fire to Rome, and from the tower of Macaenas watched the awful conflagration, and gloated over the fearful scene; still he who was known by all his subjects to be such an incarnate demon, was enabled to use his own mad act as a weapon with which to inflame the popular mind, and to prejudice them against the Christians to such an extent, that the most terrible persecution the world ever witnessed was the result.

From the time of Nero until that of Constantine, one long series of persecutions took place. The popular passion satiated for a time, and the appetite for Christian blood having been glutted, the persecution would for a period cease; but it was only the lull which preceded the storm, and the persecution broke out again in unbridled fury.

When Constantine became a convert to "Christianity," and to be a Christian was no longer to be despised, the spirit of prejudice for a brief space seemed to have departed. It was only for a time, however. Julian

the apostate succeeded Constantine, and the "Christian" world divided against itself, each faction left no stone unturned to prejudice and inflame men's minds against the other, and rancorous persecution was the dire result. And those who but so recently had suffered under the Pagans of Rome, were not more charitable or less heathen in their treatment of one another.

About the year 1000 A.D., gross corruption existing in the Church of Rome, Berengarius boldly advocated a return to the primitive simplicity of the early Christians. The Pope Alexander III viewed with alarm the rapid growth of the "schism," and readily found a powerful weapon in the use of prejudice. He employed a number of his Cardinals to write libelous and corrupt falsehoods about the Berengarians, with the result that another fierce persecution followed, resulting in the almost total extinction of the "heretics." Another schism sprang up shortly after—the Waldenses—only, however, to meet with similar treatment. And later on the Albigenses met with the same reception. The two last persecutions lasted for 400 years, from 1200 A.D., to 1600 A.D. It was during this period that that infernal tribunal known as the Inquisition sprang into existence, and with the horrid details of which we shall probably never be fully acquainted, until that day when all secrets shall be laid bare.

Shortly after the great Reformation took place, the world witnessed for centuries one long, unabated series of persecutions. It might have been expected that those who seceded from the Church of Rome on the ground that it was corrupt, would have left prejudice and persecution behind them. Such, however, was so far from being the case, that it is a moot point which of the contending religions evinced the most bigotry, or practised the worst form of persecution.

To come down to our own day, we find the same blind spirit of prejudice rampant over the civilized world. The religion of the Latter-day Saints differs in no particular from that which our Redeemer preached on the earth. Yet the same blind spirit is manifested towards it, and the same treatment is accorded it. Every day we find wicked men who must know they are not speaking or writing the truth, circulating disgraceful stories about our religion. It has become almost a void as well as a vulgar truism to say that our times are characterized by a spirit of scepticism. But when false stories, which bear the impress of fabrication, are circulated about Latter-day Saints, the spirit of scepticism seems to vanish, and to be replaced by one of the most gullible credulity.

The people are being slowly educated to believe that "Mormonism" is a snare and a delusion. Argument is not used, for no one can prove by logic, however subtle, that our religion is not true. But, like the Pharisees of old, failing to make any impression upon our doctrines, calumnies are freely circulated, and people are broadly told that physical force is the only way to get rid of us. We are sorry for this, for we do not doubt but that the time will shortly come when the popular mind will readily justify itself in resorting to violence. We care not for ourselves, for we know we have the truth; but it is sad to reflect what the consequences

will be to those who allow any man or men to have such sway over them, as to induce them to do that which an honest and fair investigation of our doctrines would preclude them from attempting. But when people are content to allow themselves to be prejudiced, they must rest content, as best they may, when the consequences overtake them, as assuredly will be the case.

We see the result of prejudice in the treatment which is being accorded to our brethren in Utah and Idaho by the United States Government—a government which has succeeded in an incredibly short space of time in making itself, through transparent corruption and infamous tyranny, “the laughing stock of the civilized world.”

The Spirit of Prejudice is aptly described by an English statesman who says: “She has no head, and cannot think; no heart, and cannot feel. When she moves, it is in wrath; when she pauses, it is amidst ruin; her prayers are curses; her God is a demon. Her communion is death; her vengeance is eternity—her decalogue is written in the blood of her victims; and if she stops for a moment in her infernal flight, it is upon a kindred rock to whet her vulture fang for a more sanguinary desolation.”

G. F. P.

By the politeness of Messrs. Guion & Co., we learn that the fourth company of the season, per S.S. *Wyoming*, arrived in safety at New York at 5 a.m. June 19th, and left for the overland journey at 3 p.m. same day. We are grateful.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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S.S. *Wisconsin*,

New York, June 4, 1890.

President Geo. Teasdale.

Dear Brother,—We again take pleasure in giving you further information concerning our journey to the promised land.

We left Queenstown harbor at 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, May 25th, all the Saints on board feeling cheerful and happy. In the evening we convened to worship in the steerage, and enjoyed the presence of the Holy Ghost, which was very comforting.

For three days after leaving Queenstown, the weather was warm and lovely, the sea calm and peaceful, and nothing to interfere with our happiness save a little sea-sickness. But on the fourth day the wind commenced to blow, the sea was very rough, and the waters frequently sweeping the deck, caused

the Saints to remain below. With slight intervals, this storm continued for three days, during which time nearly all the Elders and Saints were very sick; the weather was very cold, owing to our being surrounded by icebergs, which, when visible, presented a lovely picture.

Sunday, June 1st, all the Saints were fully recovered from sea-sickness, and having been requested by the purser, we attended Church of England service held in the saloon, and took lead in the singing.

Having obtained permission from the captain, we fully purposed holding meeting on deck in the afternoon; but, owing to the inclemency of the weather, we were necessitated to assemble in the steerage, and although laboring under a disadvantage, for the atmosphere was very close, we had a heavenly feast not soon to be forgotten; the brethren

spoke with freedom and much power, and the Saints rejoiced exceedingly.

Every morning and evening we have met with the Saints, instructed them in relation to their duties, and offered prayer and praise to our dear Father in heaven.

All the officers have been very kind and courteous; in short, their conduct has been all that could be desired.

Since the 1st of June we have had very pleasant sailing and lovely weather, and all has been peace and enjoyment. We arrived at New York at 8 o'clock this morning. Our luggage was passed without any difficulty whatever. We are now at Castle Gardens, waiting to pass the Custom-house officers, and anticipate having no difficulty whatever. We leave for Norfolk at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

We feel very thankful to God for His mercies and providence in conducting us safely over the mighty deep, and pray for His blessings to attend us during the remainder of our journey, that we may be privileged to arrive at our destination in peace and safety.

Ever praying God's blessing to attend you in your endeavors to spread the Glad Tidings of Great Joy, and with love to all in the covenant of peace, we remain your affectionate brethren,

JOHN H. HAYES,
HENRY TILLEY,
THOMAS D. BROWN,
JOS. ECKERSLEY, Sec.

Tokat, Asia Minor, May 17, 1890.

President Geo. Teasdale,

Dear Brother,—Your instructive communication of April 23rd came to hand by the last mail. Was very glad to receive some instructions in regard to my labors for which I had been looking so long. Since my last letter of April 26th I have been to visit the Saints in Zara. During my stay there of ten days two young men of Sivas, who had been there on business, on hearing of a Mormon Elder being there hunted me up, and after a few days investigation of the first principles of the Gospel they were baptized. They are well edu-

cated in Armenian, Turkish and also considerably in French. They seem to be very enthusiastic and I hope they will do much good in teaching others the principles they have received. They have now a copy of the Book of Mormon in French. There are a few others who are beginning to understand our doctrine is different to that of the Protestants and other American missionaries, of whom they have a great feeling of disrespect, so much so that it is not uncommon for them to express themselves in the following words: "No, my son has not become a Protestant; thank God that he has commenced drinking instead." With such a feeling among the people it is hard for missionaries to approach them. About ten days ago in company of Brother Nishon I left Zara en route for Mersivan. We stopped a few days in Sivas, thence we came to this place, where we arrived on the 14th inst. We have taken a room in a khan and expect to stay a few days as there are some who wish to hear us. Brother Nishon is very diligent and faithful in his labors.

The Turks have of late passed strict laws prohibiting any of their subjects from leaving the empire. Many who have attempted to leave have been taken and imprisoned; that was the case with two parties in Sivas this week. Hence the idea of having a gathering-place in Asia Minor or Palestine is very pleasing to the Saints, because they are all anxious to gather to one place, where they can be more fully instructed in the ways of God.

I have received the STARS regularly of late and also the back numbers. I have nothing more particular to write you at present, and I think we shall be in Mersivan in about ten days, from which place I shall write immediately after arriving. The weather is very rainy at present, and traveling by wagon, as we do, is very unpleasant. I would be glad to hear from you soon as to what course would be best for me to pursue in regard to Brother Nishon. Of course after two or three months, or by the time he has to leave, I hope to be able to labor alone, if it should be necessary, but a companion would be a comfort.

We are well and enjoying our labors. Our constant prayer is that God will strengthen us and open the way before us, that we may search out the honest in heart of this way, and we have faith that our labors shall not be in vain.

Brother Nishon joins me in love to you, and all at "42." I remain your friend and brother in the Gospel,

FRED. STAUFFER.

Grimsby, June 16, 1890.

President Geo. Tesdale.

Dear Brother,—Before I leave this town I thought it would be wise to briefly inform you of our labors since our return from Conference, May 6th. When we came back we were necessitated to change both our place of worship and also our residence, and I must here say the Lord has directed us to very suitable places. We had hardly got in good running order, when on the 26th May I was called to part with my beloved companion, Elder Stevenson, which caused rather a stagnation in our business of tracting. On the 7th of June his successor Wm. Hooper Young, arrived. Whilst I was alone I had no time to get lonesome, for I had double work to do. In spite of the inclemency of the weather, we have since that time been able to distribute 2,193 Morgan's and Glad Tidings tracts; visited 998 families 2 or 3 times over; of that number 149 have refused. We have held 11 meetings with our little flock, 6 in all, including 4 children. We have held 8 outdoor meetings, although the weather is yet at

times very cold. The condition of the people as regards their love for the truth and their hospitality to us, you can judge from the following: We have borne scores of testimonies at their doors, invited them by print and otherwise to come to our meetings, which we hold in a very comfortable hall, and in a central part of town, but, in all, we had only one stranger. We have been shamefully abused at houses, and many times have encountered opposition in the streets. There seem to be a few who are honest, but have not got the moral courage even to come to our meetings. I have labored humbly and hard, but I am sorry to say, looking through the natural eye, my labors seem to me a blank. Still Father knows best, I trust I have to a certain extent pleased Him; for I have tried to; and so far as Grimsby is concerned, I leave it without a stain on my character, and I leave the result of my labors in the hands of God. The people in Grimsby are stiff-necked generally speaking, and I feel to say in their behalf, although I have suffered untold abuse, "Father forgive them for they know not what they do." We have preached repentance long and loud, but the time has come spoken of by Paul. They are deluded, they have pleasures in unrighteousness, they do believe a lie.

Elder W. H. Young joins me in love to you and all the Saints, and I will subscribe myself as before, your humble servant and brother in the covenant of peace,

GEO. A. RIMINGTON.

THE TIME OF ISRAEL APPROACHING.

EVERY intelligent Latter-day Saint, who understands the nature of the work with which he has connected himself, believes that the time approaches when the Lord will fulfill the covenant he made with ancient Israel, by gathering the remnants of the race from their long dispersion, to the lands promised to their fathers. The symptoms that were to precede that marvelous work are accumulating. One of these indica-

tions is the development of a belief among the children of Abraham in the true Messiah. Of course there are numerous other symptomatic indications, but, owing to the universal rejection by the peculiar people of Jesus as the Redeemer of Israel, this is necessarily one of the most conspicuous among the signs. The Prophet Nephi, speaking of the coming forth of the Gospel in the latter times, and concerning the

gathering of the Jews, says (Book of Mormon, page 122):

"And it shall come to pass that the Jews which are scattered, also shall begin to believe in Christ; and they shall begin to gather in upon the face of the land; and as many as shall believe in Christ, shall also become a delightful people.

"And it shall come to pass that the Lord God shall commence His work, among all nations, kindreds, tongues, and people, to bring about the restoration of His people upon the earth."

The book abounds with predictions in this particular line. The same prophet—as occurs on page 108—also makes this declaration:

"Wherefore, the Jews shall be scattered among all nations; yea, and also Babylon shall be destroyed; wherefore, the Jews shall be scattered by other nations;

"And after they have been scattered, and the Lord God hath scourged them by other nations, for the space of many generations, yea, even down from generation to generation, until they shall be persuaded to believe in Christ, the son of God, and the atonement, which is infinite for all mankind; and when that day shall come, that they shall believe in Christ, and worship the Father in his name, with pure hearts and clean hands, and look not forward any more for another Messiah, then, at that time, the day will come that it must needs be expedient that they should believe these things.

"And the Lord will set his hand again the second time to restore his people from their lost and fallen state. Wherefore he will proceed to do a marvelous work and a wonder among the children of men."

The Savior, subsequent to His crucifixion and resurrection, in His ministry among the ancients on this continent—a branch of the House of Israel—was remarkably explicit upon this subject, giving many of the details that would be associated with the restorative feature of the latter-day dispensation. The remnants on this land, the Indians, were also to develop a belief in the Christ, and look forward to His

coming. But, returning to the subject in its relation to the Jews, we here introduce a dispatch which appeared in the *Ogden Standard* of last Tuesday, as part of the special telegraphic service of that paper:

"Cleveland, Ohio, May 26.—The celebration of the Jewish feast of weeks in this city was marked by a sensational scene. The day was to be observed in all the synagogues, and a large audience assembled in the place of worship at Woodlawn avenue and Erie street, in response to a call issued by the Rev. W. P. Werber, of Baltimore, editor of the *Friend of Israel*.

Rev. Werber appeared with a rabbi's cap upon his head and began his discourse. He was bold, and declared in the face of the eight hundred sons of Israel that their ideas of the Messiah were ridiculous; that Christ had been on earth, and his second coming would be in the glare of a burning world.

This was more than the congregation could bear, and men sprang in great excitement to their feet and rushed to the platform, where they gathered around the now alarmed minister, spitting upon him, and endeavoring to take the rabbi's cap from his head.

Pandemonium reigned until a squad of police officers arrived. Women rushed from the hall in fear, while men shouted themselves hoarse. The minister kept in the background, surrounded by friends, out of reach of the mob that taunted him, calling him an imposter and the 'Second Jesus.'

He attempted to make an explanation, but none would be received, and the crowd lingered for some time, but the police prevented violence being done, and finally dispersed the congregation without making arrests.

This scene was highly dramatic, and reminds one of some of the recorded incidents connected with the life of Jesus nearly 1,900 years ago, the same spirit being manifested toward the learned Rabbi who boldly announced his belief in the Christ that was exhibited toward the Lamb and His followers

when He dwelt in mortality. It is notable however, that so influential a man as the Rev. Werber should take so bold a stand in opposition to the crystalized belief of the great mass of his brethren. It is equally remarkable that he should have quite a number of adherents and friends under the circumstances, all of whom were risking their reputations and standing among their people. It is only reasonable to infer that most if not all of those who stood by the Rabbi while he was reviled and assaulted entertained similar views to those ex-

pressed by him, their attitude being a strong indication in that direction.

In the course of events, similar evidences of the decay of Jewish prejudice against their Lord whom their fathers rejected will multiply, the indications being favorable to the anticipation that the times of the Gentiles—their season for having the gospel carried to them—are nearing a close. When the terminal point is reached in relation to them, the marvelous work among the House of Israel will fully begin.—*Deseret News.*

UTAH NEWS.

(Summarized from Territorial Papers.)

In Salt Lake City, houses that rented for \$10 before the late election, now rent for \$20. How's that for helping the poor?

Provo river is booming. It is now higher than it has been for a number of years. Fears are entertained that the county bridge will be washed away.

There is now no need for any obstructions to be placed in the Jordan river by Salt Lake County. Utah lake will be high enough without the aid of artificial means.

There is cause for alarm in the report which comes from Greenville that diphtheria exists there. Immediate action should be taken to have the matter investigated and proper quarantine regulations enforced.

Salt Lake has been trying to secure the noted infidel, Robert Ingersoll, to give an oration at the Fourth of July celebration. Robert replies as follows: "Impossible to accept. Thanks and regrets."—ROBERT INGERSOLL.

Persons in from Snowville, in the western part of Brigham County, report that things are looking prosperous. They have plenty of water this season and anticipate a bountiful harvest. The people of that little burg have recently completed a school and meeting-house, and have it part seated with imported furniture.

We learn of the death of Sister Harriett A. Snow, wife of Apostle Lorenzo Snow, and president of the Relief Society of Box Elder Stake, which occurred at her residence in Brigham City, at three o'clock on Monday morning, May 12th. The cause was paralysis. The deceased was born on September 13, 1819, and was therefore in her 71st year.

The Logan river bridge is in danger of being washed away at almost any moment. Many of the people living south of the city have removed on higher lands. The river is higher now than at any time that any white man can remember. If this bridge should go out it will damage Logan merchants a great deal, as it will cut off all trade from the southern part of the valley.

Mr. Henry Dinwoodey has started his furniture business again in Calder's large store next to where the fire was. On the old site a new five-story building is to be erected by Mr. Dinwoodey.

The Raymond coach, recently put on the streets by the Grant Brothers' Company, is the only one of its kind in America, and was built after one that was on exhibition in the Paris exposition. It is not *one* of the finest in America, but *the* finest. The outfit as it stands on the street, including six horses, harness, &c., represents the sum of \$6,000. It promises to be the most popular vehicle in Utah, and the enterprise of the company in giving Salt Lake such a turnout is favorably commented on by all.

On Tuesday, May 27th, Mr. T. R. Ellerbeck and others were up City Creek Canyon, trying the operation of a new white powder which is being highly recommended to sportsmen. It is much stronger than the ordinary gunpowder, and is claimed to be better for use. The weapon used was a Smith and Wesson revolver, and as Mr. Ellerbeck was in the act of firing a shot, the explosion burst the cylinder into a number of pieces, blowing the gentleman's right hand index finger off at the first joint, and splintering the bone above, so that it had to be amputated at the next joint.

On Tuesday night, May 27th, the fire fiend opened out at Smithfield, Cache County, completely devouring the post office and contents, and came near catching the postmaster's wife and two children in its destructive jaws. At eleven o'clock, as the people were leaving Professor Alexander's lecture, the fire was first discovered. The post office is located in the back apartment of a private dwelling, where the postmaster and family reside. The lady was horrified, on awaking, to find the house in flames. She gathered her frightened and screaming little children in her arms and rushed into the street crying fire, not having time to dress. The place was soon alive with an excited crowd who rushed in the building with the determination of rescuing everything in their power. Letters and all kinds of mail matter was strewn over the street. Very little stuff was saved, however, as the structure was made entirely of wood and was soon reduced to a small heap of ashes. The shivering lady and her children were provided with clothing, and removed to comfortable quarters for the night. The post office is now at the old place from which it was removed.—*Ogden Standard*.

GUNNISON, May 29, 1890.—[Correspondence of the *Deseret News*.]—The dam of our large reservoir at the mouth of six mile creek, broke the night before last, occasioned, it is believed, by the steel culvert giving way in the joint nearest the valve. The loss of water, the expenditure on repairing, and the putting in of a new culvert and valve, together with the damages on the bridges, canals, etc., will amount to about \$25,000. But for the fortunate location of the dam, in front of which the Sanpitch river runs through a narrow passage, the damage to property and growing crops might have been many times multiplied. It can only be a question of time when all irrigation waters not needed for immediate use will be stored up; we must learn to build reservoirs that will not break. Members of our enterprising board have already gone to Salt Lake to make arrangements for the putting in of new machinery immediately, if possible, so as to fill the reservoir again. Surplus water is still coming down from the mountains.